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Issue:

- (27) John⁵, removed to Alabama; (28) Conrad⁵, removed to Alabama, married Mrs. Eliza Read, a widow, and had issue: (a) John⁶, (b) Tenny⁶, (c) Mrs. George Judkins⁶, of Wetumpka, Ala., (d) Mrs. J. W. Preston⁶, of Johnstown, Pa., (e) Daughter.

One of the other sons of Foster and Sarah (Shore) Webb, whose name (from the partly illegible record in the Bible) was not given, was Dr. Samuel Webb, who died unmarried.

(To be Continued)

THE GORSUCH AND LOVELACE FAMILIES.

(Continued)

(By J. H. P., Baltimore, Md.)

ANNA⁴ GORSUCH AND THE TODD FAMILY OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.*

(Continued)

8. Thomas⁶ Todd. (Thomas⁵ Todd; Anna⁴, John³, Daniel², William¹ Gorsuch). He was the eldest son of Thomas⁵ Todd and Elizabeth Bernard, and the third of the name. The exact date of his birth is not known but appears to have been about 1680. He was old enough to witness a Baltimore Co. deed executed by his father October 9, 1695. (Balto. Co. Deeds R M.: H. S.; 479). He was probably sent by his father to occupy the Maryland plantations on the Patapsco somewhere about the year 1710. As his name does not appear among the taxables in the lists from 1699 to 1707, the only lists of this period which have been preserved, he doubtless came into Maryland after that date. He appears as a vestryman of St. Paul's parish Baltimore County in 1714. The destruction of the vestry records of this parish in the Baltimore fire a few years ago, makes it impossible to determine when he first became a member of the vestry. The transcripts of the Fulham Palace records in the Library of Congress relating to the church in the colonies (Fulham Palace MSS-Maryland Box No. 133) show that Thomas⁶ Todd took the leading part in prosecuting the charges against the notorious William Tibbs, for many years rector of St. Paul's, who in numerous ways disgraced the church with which he was connected. Mr. Thomas Todd, September 7, 1714, brought nine charges against Tibbs before the vestry and November

*Corrections—Two important errors were made in the last number of the Magazine (Vol. XXV; p. 91). Anne⁶ Todd (Thomas⁵) is stated to have married *Mordcai* Cooke; she really married *John* Cooke. Elizabeth⁶ Todd (Thomas⁵) is stated to have married George Seaton; she really married Henry Seaton. In each case through a clerical error the name of the eldest son was substituted for that of the husband.

16th was joined by John Downe, another vestryman, in making additional charges. The vestry, February 15th 1714-15 petitioned the governor to have Tibbs removed. This petition was signed by the following vestrymen: John Downe, Jno. Willmott, Junr., Thos. Todd, Junr., Peter Bond, Jno. Hillen and Jno. Gill. A commission composed of Henry Hall of St. James, Anne Arundel, Thomas Cockshutt of All Saints, Calvert, Joseph Colbatch, of All Hallows, Anne Arundel and Jacob Henderson of St. Paul's, Prince George's, four clergymen of the province, was appointed to investigate the charges. This commission, while finding Tibbs guilty of most of the charges, recommended that he be retained after being admonished to mend his ways, and severely censured the members of the vestry, especially Thomas Todd for "contempt of sacred and civil authority," on the ground that the vestry had no authority to criticise or attempt to eject their spiritual head. As a matter of fact Tibbs remained rector of St. Paul's for several years. Doubtless as a result of this episode we find Thomas⁶ Todd immediately afterwards taking an active part in welcoming a Presbyterian minister to the Patapsco. The Proceedings of the Baltimore County Court (Liber I S No. B: 608-609) contain the petition of Thomas⁶ Todd at the March 1714-15 term which—"humbly prays that his house may be licenced for a Presbyterian minister to preach in, which petition the Justices—granted, provided said minister qualifies himself by taking the oaths by (?) act of assembly." Thomas⁶ Todd died almost immediately afterwards, his will dated January 11th 1714-15 and presented in court June 3rd 1715, indicates that he probably died late in May. As will be shown later his widow, Elizabeth, married Hugh Conn,* the Presbyterian minister who

*The Rev. Hugh Conn, the Presbyterian minister, who married Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas⁶ Todd, was probably asked to come to Baltimore County, largely on account of the general disgust of the more respectable residents with the performances of the Rev. William Tibbs, rector of St. Paul's Parish, Patapsco River, who for many years disgraced the established church which he represented here. It is learned from Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America (p. 351) that Hugh Conn was born in Ireland about 1685 and graduated at the University of Glasgow. The trade from the Patapsco to Great Britain gave rise to a Presbyterian congregation in Baltimore County, who applied to the London merchants for a minister. In response to this call Hugh Conn came over. In September 1715 Mr. James Gordon presented a call for him from the people of Baltimore County. The Presbytery approved this call and he was ordained in October, and installed Pastor of the congregation of Patapsco by the Rev. James Anderson, of New Castle, George Gillespie of White Clay Creek, and Daniel McGill of Bladensburg, three Scotchmen. In September 1719, he was dismissed from his charge on account of "the paucity of his flock." He immediately accepted a call to the Bladensburg Church, and remained there, until his death in 1752. We have already shown the first Presbyterian services in Baltimore County were probably held early in 1715 on the north side of the Patapsco at the house of Thomas⁶ Todd, one of the vestymen of St. Paul's Parish, who took an active part in trying to secure the recall of the discredited rector, William Tibbs. Through the researches of

was called to Baltimore County at this time, and who will be referred to more fully later. It is of interest to note that Thomas⁶ Todd's son Thomas⁷, 4th, was a member of the established church.

It seems certain that Thomas⁶ Todd received the Patapsco plantations by gift from his father Thomas⁵, as he wills it before the death of his father, although there is no deed *on record* conveying them to him or to his son Thomas⁷, who afterwards possessed them. This Thomas⁶ Todd died about May 1715, ten years previous to the death of his father Thomas⁵ Todd of Toddsbury, who died January 16, 1728-5. What little we know of Thomas⁶ Todd, the subject of this sketch, is learned largely from his will which was probated not only in Maryland but also in Essex Co. Virginia where he also owned lands. * Thomas⁶ Todd married about 1706 his wife Elizabeth, as his eldest child Thomas was born in that year. Her family name is not known. There seems no question that he married her in Virginia. The fact that their son Thomas⁷ Todd sold June 18, 1734, a tract of 650 acres in Essex which "came to him as heir at law of his father" for the nominal sum of 5 shillings to William Roane of Essex, planter, suggests a possible connection with the purchaser. (Essex Deed Book; 20; fol. 127). In this deed the grantor is described as of Baltimore County, Maryland, gentleman, and the land as part of a tract of 5100 acres, patented Oct. 4, 1625 and again Mar. 19, 1627 by Mr. Henry Aubery and as bounding on Hoskins Creek and the lands of Gouldman, the widow Gordon and others. The land conveyed was not only the 650 acres but an "equal moiety of all other lands included in the aforementioned patent."

The following abstract is from the will of "Thomas Todd, the younger, of Baltimore County, gentleman," dated January 11, 1714-15, presented in court June 3rd, 1715 and probated June 11, 1715 (Annapolis, Md. Wills 14; fol. 152; and Essex Co. Va. D. Bk. fol. 392). To my son Thomas Todd and his heirs all my lands in the Neck [Patapsco Neck] where I now live below the head of Bare Creek and the heads of Back River, but in default of heirs then to my son Robert, then to my brother William, then to my brother Philip, then to my brother Christopher, but if any of the above have refused to live on it within three years, except he be under 21 years, then to the next male heir who will live on it. To my son Robert Todd and his heirs the tract Shawan Hunting Ground, 1500 acres, on the Mr. William B. Marye the actual location of what was certainly the first Presbyterian church building in Baltimore County is learned. August Court, 1715: "upon the petition of Hugh Conn a presbyterian minister that a house lately built on the land of John Frizell on the south side of Patapsco river at the head of Curtis Creek may be recorded for a Presbyterian Meeting House * * * it is ordered accordingly." (Balto. Co. Court Proc. Liber G. M. folio 55). The obituary notice of Hugh Conn in the Maryland Gazette July 9, 1752 states that he fell dead in his pulpit on Sunday the 28th, while preaching to his congregation in Bladensburg, Prince George's County. The will of Hugh Conn recorded at Annapolis shows that he left a large family. The writer has made no effort to learn the name of his second wife or to trace his descendants.

draughts of the Gunpowder River. My lands in Virginia, except the tract I lived on, to be sold within ten years of my decease and the produce given to my wife and children. The tract that I lived on in Virginia, to be held of him that my father shall give his dwelling plantation in the same right, on condition that my father gives what personal estate he hath in Maryland over and above an equal part of his estate that he possesses elsewhere, to me or my heirs, but if he refuse, the tract to be sold and the produce applied as above. To my son Thomas all my rings, sword, plate, books and surveying instruments. To Richard Colgate and James Phillips and Jonathan Hide each £10 as executors. To my brother William Todd and his wife Martha each a ring at 25 shillings. Refers to a joint account with Henry Offley on a cargo. Mentions servants and slaves. To my wife and children the remainder of my estate. My father at any time he wills to take my two sons Thomas and Robert and do with them as he wills. Executors for my estate in Maryland, Richard Colgate, James Phillips, and my wife; for my estate in Virginia and the settlement of my accounts in England "my bror's William Todd and Jonathan Hide." Witnesses Richard Ruppe, Paul Philpotts and Jacob Bull.

His "living plantation" on Patapsco Neck, which Thomas⁶ Todd left to his son Thomas⁷, meant the tracts, North Point, Denton and Old Road later apparently together known as "North Point." Shawan Hunting Grounds afterwards known simply as Shawan, located about 15 miles north of Baltimore on the Shawan Cabin Branch of the Gunpowder and left to his son Robert⁷, also passed into the hands of Thomas⁷ as the heir of Robert⁷, who died in childhood. The name Shawan was a not uncommon contraction of Shawanee. As there is no known copy of Thomas⁶ Todd's will in existence, nor any Virginia deed, whether the father took advantage of the offer of exchange provided for his son's will or if he did, to which of his several sons, the plantation of the younger Thomas⁶ in Virginia passed, is not certainly known. Whether the land in Essex sold 1734 by Thomas⁷ Todd 4th, of Baltimore County to William Roane of Essex for 5 shillings, was the plantation referred to in Thomas⁶ Todd's will is not known. (see Thomas⁷, post). It would also be interesting to know with certainty whether Thomas⁶ took his two grandsons Thomas⁷ and Robert⁷ to live with him in Virginia as he was empowered to do under their father's will. As their mother Elizabeth remarried almost immediately after her husband's death, and died herself shortly afterwards, it seems quite probable that he did take the two grandsons and their sister Frances⁷ to Toddsbury, especially as Thomas⁷, the elder of the two boys, married a Virginia girl as his first wife. Jonathan Hide, appointed one of Thomas⁶ Todd's Virginia executors and referred to as his "brother," lived in Middlesex County, Va. His will dated Dec. 15, 1718 and proved Mar. 3, 1718-19 shows that he had married a sister, unnamed, of Thomas⁶ Todd, and that she was then dead (see — (Todd) Hide, post).

A prolonged dispute arose in connection with the settlement of Thomas⁶ Todd's estate as a result of the widow's remarriage to the Rev. Hugh Conn. Richard Colegate and James Phillips, the Maryland executors at the time of filing the will June 3, 1715, by direction of the widow, entered her renunciation of the personal estate left her and made demand for her thirds. (Test. Proc. 22; 464). Phillips and Colegate resigned Nov. 5, 1715 as executors, but the latter July 21, 1716 consented to be present at the appraisal and to make an inventory "for the sake of the children." (Balto. Wills; 1, 230). The widow remarried a few months after her husband's death, probably before the end of the year 1715. The Essex County Virginia Order Book shown that Sep. 23, 1715, Elizabeth Todd, the executrix, presented the will of Thomas Todd which was ordered recorded, and that she filed a bond with William Todd of King and Queen, and Jonathan Hide of Gloucester her sureties. The Essex Order Book also shows that soon afterwards a suit of Elizabeth the widow and administratrix of Thomas Todd against William Compton was discontinued (O. Bk. 5. fol. 6). Elizabeth Conn, the executrix of Thomas Todd jur, July 9, 1716 filed her administration bond for £2000 with Doct. Patt. Hepburn and Doct. Jn. Rattenbury her sureties; and Nov. 13, 1716 she filed an inventory of her husband's estate. (Md. Test. Proc. 23; 61 & 76). June 3, 1718 Hugh Conn "who married the executrix of Thomas Todd" filed an account (idem 194). It is known that his wife was then dead. William Todd Oct. 12, 1719 files his testamentary bond as executor of Thomas Todd with James Phillips and John Cromwell his sureties and an inventory Sept. 6, 1720 (idem 24; 92 & 245). Again March 1720-1, appraisers of the estate of Thomas Todd were appointed, and Dec. 10, 1722 another inventory totaling £792; 10; 3 was filed (idem 24; 321. 26; 82). Hugh Conn of Baltimore County Feb. 2, 1722-3 in the Prerogative Court prayed a citation against William Todd, administrator de bonis non of Thomas Todd, Jr. and April 1723 William Bucknall [Buckner] was entered as attorney for William Todd. A commission was issued June 11 to Major George Brackston, Messes Joseph Smith, John Madison and James Woddall of King and Queen County, Virginia to take William Todd's oath to his answer (idem 26. 102, 130, 154). In reply William Todd under date of June 9, 1724 states that he is a resident of Virginia, that after his brother's death the care of the estate was committed to James Phillips and Richard Colegate both now deceased, and since their death to William Buckner, and that Conn and his wife Elizabeth, who died soon after her marriage, had mismanaged the estate. He further states that Thomas Todd had by his wife Elizabeth three children, Frances, Thomas, and Robert, and that Robert died an infant at seven years. Hugh Conn filed a very voluminous complaint May 17, 1727 against William Todd, executor, in which he demanded an accounting of the one third portion of the estate to which his wife Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Todd was entitled. He states that his wife is now dead and that as one of her heirs he is entitled to an accounting, as he believes that Todd's personal estate

is in excess of £792 shown by the inventory. The Court decided that William Todd must make a small settlement with Conn, but in 1730 we find Conn again petitioning the Court to enforce a settlement. (*idem* 28; 2-10). There is on file in Essex County, Virginia, a power of attorney executed July 25, 1718 by Thomas Todd of Gloucester, appointing Robert Beverley to act on his behalf as administrator of the estate of his son, Thomas Todd of Baltimore County, deceased, in any of the courts of Virginia or Maryland.

By her second husband, Hugh Conn*, Elizabeth the widow of Thomas⁶ Todd, appears to have had but one child, a daughter, died in infancy in 1717, the mother dying about the same time. The old Todd graveyard at North Point, Patapsco Neck, contains a tombstone bearing the inscription: Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Conn late wife of Hugh Conn who departed this life—1717 in ye 27th year of her Age—Daughter E—Conn—this life—22—1 year and 12 days. There is a tradition that taking her infant with her to visit her parents in England, they both died on the return passage when almost in sight of home, and that their bodies were landed and buried in the Todd graveyard (Ridgeley's *Historic Graves of Maryland*, etc., 1908; 114-5). If there is any basis for the story at all, it seems much more probable that she had been on a visit to her Virginia home.

Children of Thomas⁶ Todd (Thomas⁵) and his wife Elizabeth.

- i. Thomas⁷ Todd (Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Born 1706*. He was the fourth of the name. He inherited the North Point plantations under the will of his father, and lived there. He was a justice of Baltimore County, 1733-1738, and when appointed is referred to as "Capt. Thomas Todd" (Commission Book; Md. Hist. Soc. MSS.) He was one of the commissioners, together with Capt. Thomas Sheredine, Capt. Robert North [who married his aunt Frances⁶ Todd], Mr. John Cockey and Capt. John Boreing, appointed by the Assembly July 1732, to lay out Jones's Town or Old Town as it is commonly called, afterwards incorporated with Baltimore Town. (First Records of Baltimore Town and Jones's Town 1729-1797; Balto. 1095; 10-11). He was appointed Aug. 27, 1735, Captain of the Foot, Lower Patapsco Hundred, Baltimore County (Balto. Deeds. H W S no. M, 313). Mention has already been made of the fact that June 18, 1734 this Thomas⁷ Todd conveyed 650 acres in Essex County Virginia to William Roane of Essex which had come to him as the heir at law of his father (see Thomas⁶ Todd ante). He married twice. His first wife was Lettice Thacker, the daughter of Henry Thacker of Middlesex County, Virginia. Their marriage June 7, 1728, is recorded in the register of Christ Church, Middlesex (Parish Register of Christ Church, Middlesex Co. Va.; 1897;

p. 166). The same register records the birth February 26th 1704-5 of Lettice Thacker, daughter of Henry Thacker of Middlesex County and his wife Elizabeth (*idem* p. 73). Henry Thacker was High Sheriff of Middlesex, 1703, and Justice 1706. (Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*: p. 236). There is on record in King George County, Virginia a deed dated 1728 from Thomas Todd of Baltimore County and Lettice his wife, conveying to Col. Nicholas Smith, of King George County, 112 acres which said Lettice had inherited from her father (W. M. Cary MSS: Va. Hist. Soc.). The register of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore contains this entry: "Lettes wife of Thos. Todd at North Point departed this this life June 10, 1730." By his first wife Thomas⁷ Todd appears to have had only one child, Lettice⁸, whose birth June 4th 1730 is recorded at St. Paul's. As she is not mentioned in her father's will (1738) and as her mother died a few days after her birth, she doubtless died in infancy. Capt. Thomas⁷ Todd, 3d, married secondly Eleanor, daughter of Caleb Dorsey of Baltimore County.

*The date 1706 of Thomas Todd's birth is taken from the notes of the late Dr. Christopher Johnson. As he married 1728, this date is probably correct.

Thomas⁷ Todd died between December 9, 1738, the date of his will and April 2, 1739, the date of probate (Balto. Wills 1; 304). He divided his personal estate between his only son Thomas and his four daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Frances and Mary. To his youngest daughter Mary he left the four tracts, Todd's Industry, Thirles [Thurrell's] Neck, Cucold's Point and Todd's [Hooper's or Hart] Island, while he divided his tract Shawan Hunting Ground on the headwaters of Gunpowder Falls among his other three daughters. His executors were his wife Eleanor, Bazell Dorsey and Caleb Dorsey, Jr. His principal plantations North Point, Denton and Old Road on Patapsco Neck, together known as North Point* in regard to which he died intestate, of course passed to his son Thomas⁸. His estate appraised June 23, 1739 was valued at £1874: 14: 0; and the executors state that "they know no other relations the deceased hath in the Province except Robert North who signed the inventory" (Balto. Inv.; 5; 313). Another inventory dated Aug. 4, 1741 was signed "Elenor Linch [Lynch] late Elenor Todd" (*idem*; 6; 300). His widow Eleanor married secondly Sept. 6, 1740 William Lynch of Baltimore County (St. Paul's Balto. Register) by whom she also left issue (*idem* q. v.) By his

second wife Eleanor Dorsey, he had issue, as shown by his will, one son Thomas Todd⁸ and four daughters, Elizabeth⁸, Eleanor⁸, Frances⁸ and Mary⁸, although the St. Paul's Register gives only the birth record of Thomas⁸ and Elizabeth⁸. It is of interest to note that the descendants of Thomas⁷ Todd and his wife Eleanor Dorsey bearing the name Todd, still (1917) own and occupy the Patapsco Neck plantation, North Point, making a continuous occupancy of over two hundred and fifty years. The will of Elinor Lynch dated July 23, 1760 and proved Oct. 16, 1760 mentions her son Thomas Todd, and her daughters Elizabeth Cromwell, Elinor Ensor, Frances Risteau and Mary Worthington, as well as her sons William and James Lynch and her daughters Sarah, Deborah, Nelly, Sinah, and Anne Lynch (Balto. Wills). There are on record deeds of partition of Shawan Hunting Ground between the daughters Elizabeth, Eleanor and Francis, dated 1757, showing that they had married respectively John Cromwell, John Ensor and George Risteau (Balto. Deeds; B. no. G., 93-4).

Issue of Thomas⁷ Todd (Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵) and his 1st wife Lettice Thacker.

- (1) Lettice⁸ Todd (Thomas⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Born Feb. 26th 1704-5. Apparently died in infancy.

Issue of Thomas⁷ Todd (Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵) and his 2nd wife Eleanor Dorsey.

- (2) Thomas⁸ Todd (Thomas⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). The fifth of the name. Born Nov. 27, 1738 (St. Paul's Reg.). Died Sept. 1, 1798. Married Sarah daughter of Robert Wilkin-son of Baltimore County. Lived at North Point. Left several children. The present owner of the North Point plantation, Thomas Todd, is a direct descendant.
 - (3) Elizabeth⁸ Todd (Thomas⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Born Dec. 13, 1732 (St. Paul's Balto. Reg.). Married John Cromwell of Anne Arundel County. Left issue.
 - (4) Elinor⁸ Todd (Thomas⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Married Mar. 6, 1753 John Ensor, Jr. of Baltimore County (St. Paul's Reg.). Left issue.
 - (5) Frances⁸ Todd (Thomas⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Married Aug. 17, 1759 George Risteau of Baltimore County. Left issue.
 - (6) Mary⁸ Todd (Thomas⁷, Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Married John Worthington son of William and Hannah (Cromwell) Worthington. Left issue.
- ii. Robert⁷ Todd (Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Died aged 7 years, sometime prior to 1724. (Test. Proc. 28; 2-10).

- iii. Frances⁷ Todd (Thomas⁶, Thomas⁵). Probably born about 1710. Living 1724 (Test. Proc. 28; 2-10). Subsequent history unknown.

*Philip Jones and John Rattenbury, who had been appointed to look into the condition of the North Point Plantation, reported to the March, 1743, Court that the buildings were then in bad condition, and a similar report was made by Henry Saytor and Nicholas Haile in regard to Shawan Hunting Grounds to the June, 1744, Court (Balto. Co. Court Proc. 1743; fols. 167 & 231.)

5. Richard⁶ Todd (Thomas⁵ Todd; Anna⁴, John³, Daniel², William¹, Gorsuch). He was apparently the second son of Thomas⁵ Todd and Elizabeth Bernard, if the order given in the Fontaine MSS is correct. Richard Todd married. The name of his wife has not been learned. Richard Todd and Christ. Todd appear as witnesses of a power of attorney recorded in Essex from [their father] Thomas Todd to Robert Beverley, dated July 25, 1718 in Gloucester, appointing Beverley to act as administrator of Todd's son Thomas Todd's estate in Maryland or Virginia. The following reference to his father's will, 1722-3, from Henning's Statutes may indicate that he was survived by his father. This is found in an act of February 1745 of the Virginia Assembly, breaking the entail of certain lands, lying near the North River Bridge containing 600 acres, left under the will of Thomas Todd late of the County of Gloucester, gentleman, dated March 4, 1722-3 to his grandson Bernard, the son of Richard Todd, with a contingent reversion to his grandson William, son of Richard, and then to the next son of Richard's right line; in default of heirs of his son Richard, the lands to pass to the male heirs of his son William, then to the male heirs of his son Philip, and then to the male heirs of his son Christopher. The Act goes on to recite that sometime after the testator, Thomas Todd, died, his grandsons Bernard and William died without issue, and that the land then passed under the terms of the will to Thomas Todd, the eldest son and heir at law of the testator's [i. e. Thomas⁵] son of William. (Henning's Va. Stat. 5; 395). This Act to which further reference will be made later (see William⁶ post) would rather indicate that Richard⁶ Todd, the subject of this sketch was probably dead when his father Thomas⁵ made his will in 1722-3 and definitely proves that all of Richard's male descendants had died prior to 1745 the date of the Act, but leaves us in doubt as to whether Richard may not have left one or more daughters.

Children of Richard⁶ Todd (Thomas⁵).

- i. Bernard⁷ (Richard⁶, Thomas⁵) Todd died prior to 1742 apparently without issue, certainly without male issue. A petition to the House of Burgesses, May 28, 1762 shows that Bernard⁷ Todd was then dead (Jour. House Burgesses-Va. 7, 41).

- ii. William⁷ (Richard⁶, Thomas⁵) Todd died prior to 1742 apparently without issue, certainly without male issue. (see Bernard⁷ Todd, ante).

6. William⁶ Todd (Thomas⁵ Todd; Anna⁴, John³, Daniel², William¹ Gofsuch). He was apparently the third son of Thomas⁵ Todd and Elizabeth Bernard from the order in which he is named in an act breaking the entail of lands left to the heirs of his father, Thomas⁵ Todd, is correct. He was probably born about the year 1685. He lived in King and Queen County, apparently at Falmouth on the north side of the Rappahannock. William Todd, June 9th, 1730, protested against a bill introduced in the Virginia House of Burgesses to establish a town on his land at Falmouth and appears to have been successful in preventing its passage (Jour. House Burgesses-Va.; 6; 72). From a casual mention of him February 6th 1727 it is known that he was then a Justice of King and Queen County (idem 6; 9). He is described in a Spotsylvania County deed, 1743 (Crozier's Va. County Rec.-Spotsylvania Co.; 162), and in the will of his son in law, Thomas Edmundson, 1757, as "Col. William Todd" (see post). Frequent references have already been made to William⁶ Todd in connection with the settlement of his brother Thomas⁶ Todd's estate (see Thomas⁶ ante). He married apparently in 1709, Martha the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Vicaris of Gloucester County. He died between September 10th 1736, the date of a petition by him to the House of Burgesses in regard to his Falmouth warehouses, and June 7th 1740 when [his widow] Martha Todd is referred to as the proprietor of these warehouses (Jour. House of Burg.-Va. 6; 295, 421, 425). No copy of his will, which we learn from an Act of the Virginia Assembly, October, 1764 (see post), was dated January 12th 1736, is in existence. His widow was living January 23rd 1748, when as Martha Todd, widow, of King and Queen County, she conveys land in King George County, patented April 10, 1678 by her father, the Rev. Thomas Vicaris of Gloucester, and devised to her when an infant by her father. The names of certain of the children of Col. William⁵ Todd and his wife, Martha, are learned from several acts passed by the Virginia Assembly breaking the entail of various tracts of land in his descendants, to permit of the purchase of additional slaves to work various other entailed estates. The possibility of there being other children than those mentioned in these several acts, will be discussed later.

So much confusion exists as to the descendants of Col. William⁶ Todd, and so much which is probably incorrect has been written in regard to them, it seems desirable to present here all the established evidence which has any bearing upon his line and then to mention certain family traditions of descent, which bear the earmarks of truth. One source of error and confusion is due to the fact that there was another individual bearing the name of William Todd*, apparently unrelated to the Todd family which here concerns us, living in King and Queen County at the

end of the seventeenth century, who also left descendants, which have apparently in some instances been confused with the descendants of the subject of this sketch.

*Reference has already been made by the writer (ante 24; 427) to a William Todd, apparently of Gloucester County, living May 7, 1666, who died prior to September 1, 1674 leaving at least one son, Robert, and who does not appear to be related to the Todd family with which we are concerned. It is learned from the King and Queen County land patents that a William Todd who patented lands there in 1691 and 1693, died prior to 1695 leaving issue. Although this William Todd cannot be identified with certainty, it seems more than possible that he was the son of William and the brother of the Robert Todd just mentioned. The King and Queen land patents are as follows: (1) Mr. William Todd, patented October 20, 1691, 1278 acres in King and Queen County, land formerly granted to Stephen Berbridge, April 23, 1688, and by him deserted and now granted to William Todd. (2) William Todd patented April 29, 1693, 400 acres in Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen, adjoining Davis Brain's old line on the Pianketank Swamp, formerly granted to George Berge and by him deserted, then granted to Henry Waring and by him deserted and now granted to William Todd. (3) Margaret and Frances Todd orphans of Mr. William Todd, deceased, patented October 25, 1695, 500 acres in Stratton Major Parish, adjoining Davis Brain's old line granted to William Todd, April 29, 1693. (4) Thomas Todd, October 29, 1696, 333 acres in Stratton Major Parish granted to John Everitt October 25, 1694, and now assigned by him to Thomas Todd and now patented by the latter October 29, 1696. It would appear from these patents that this William Todd of King and Queen County, died about 1694 or 1695 and left at least two daughters, Margaret and Frances. Possibly, Thomas Todd, 1695, just mentioned was also a child. There may have been other children. There were several individuals bearing the name Todd living in Gloucester and in King and Queen during the early part of the eighteenth century who cannot be certainly placed among the descendants of Thomas⁵ Todd and his wife Elizabeth Bernard, who perhaps should be placed here. There is in Orange County the tomb of Mrs. Jane Scott, born 1699 died 1731. She married John Scott of Orange County and her descendants state that she was a daughter of William Todd. She certainly was not the daughter of Maj. William Todd, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bernard Todd, as Maj. William Todd was certainly not born until 1685 and did not marry until about 1709. It is at least possible that Mrs. Scott was the granddaughter of that William Todd, died about 1694-1695 who belongs somewhere in this other line.

(To be Continued)